THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Lambs, Hollow Ware; common and reeded Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Ingals, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Pressed Tobacco in kegs, equal to Jones River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium, do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

About the middle of December last, a stray BULL came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Plumb township, near Turtle creek, and after repeated trespassing, and coming among the cows, was obliged to take him up as a stray; he is white and red, and well earmarked; it is supposed that he is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATHEW SIMPSON.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 21.

To the politeness of captain S. and a gentleman passenger, the Editor of the Federal Gazette is indebted for verbal and written intelligence to the 15th January, when she sailed.

No news from Portugal.

The last sale of flour at Cadiz, was a purchase made by one house, of thirty-three thousand barrels, at 15 dollars, two and four months credit. Two army events of importance had recently occured, as will appear in the letter below, viz. Patriotic success in Andalusia, and the reverse in Valencia. Great hopes entertained of the efficiency to result from the new military organization, under Lord Wellington.

Tariffa January 6th.

Dear James—Since I wrote you last I have scarcely had a moment to spare till now, to write you again, owing to our being every moment in expectation of engaging the enemy: but I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that they have entirely retreated. I will give you the particulars as they occurred—On the 20th of December, the enemy began to appear in small numbers during the day; but towards the evening they increased and drove in our picquets. They then took up a position on the right of the town, about 500 yards from the wall, and began to throw up a breast work for the cannon and infantry. On the 29th, they opened a fire from eight pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, and two mortars. They kept up a smart fire on the town and wall for two days; at length they succeeded in making a breach near the Ritero Gate, where the water from the hills runs in a stream from the gate——On the morning of the 31st, they made a most desperate assault, with 2000 picked men, out of about 15,000, their whole army. These men assaulted the breach, and were repulsed and defeated, with about 300 killed and wounded. They continued firing on the town and our centinels on the wall untill the 4th of January, when the whole of the army retreated, leaving large quantities of amunition, and immense quantities of stores for the use of their army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Skerret most sincerely congratulates the British garrison on the result of the attacks of to-day.—2000 of the enemy's best troops attacked the breach and were totally defeated, with immense loss. All behaved nobly; but the conduct of Col Gough, of the 87th, whose good fortune it was to defend the breach surpasses all praise.

(Signed) SKERRET, Col.

I have now given you every particular and you will see what share the 87th had in the business—in fact, the enemy was totally defeated by us. We had 13 wounded, and two out of these, (Welsh and Larkin) badly. Welsh has lost his leg, and Larkin must lose his arm. We had no officers wounded but slightly. The Col. got a slight wound in his face. Two officers of the 47th and engineers were killed. I have been promoted to a Corporal.

The above was written by a private of the 87th or Prince of Wales' own regt. Other accounts, deemed equally correct, state the loss of the French at 500 killed and wounded in the assault, and the whole amount during the expedition, at 2000 men, in killed, wounded, deserters and prisoners. Nothing can exceed the hardships which they suffered, whilst before the town—for some days they were without bread, exposed to the continual torrents of rain, which fall at this season, without any other cover but the heavens. On taking possession of their lines, their trenches were found in many places with from 3 to 4 feet of water. The attack was made in the most gallant manner, the advance being led by a Col. ensign and drummer, who, together with about 140 out of 150, of which it consisted, were killed or wounded.

On the 26th Dec Suchet totally routed the army of Valencia, but the town of that name did not surrender. Hill was again in motion, and was advancing towards Andalusia. Lord Wellington was still in winterquarters. In consequence of a representation from the British ministry, aided by the general wish of the people, a change was about to take place in the Regency; but the Cortes had decided upon excluding from it every branch of the Royal Family; being determined that the powers of the government should remain with the people until the restoration of Ferdinand VII.

[*From the New-York Gazette Feb.* 24.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Golconda, arrived last night, in 42 days from Plymouth. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received from captain Crocker, London papers to the 9th ult. inclusive. The most important article in them is the prince regent's Speech to Parliment, which we are happy to find, is, as respects this country, of a conciliatory nature, notwithstanding the violent clamours of many of our members of Congress against Great Britain: whose speeches and their proceedings as late as the 7th of December, had reached London.

The Hornet reached Cowes on the 28th of December; and Mr Russell received his dispatches by her eight days previous to the meeting of Parliment.

On the 14th of January in lat 47, 29, long 9, captain Crocker was boarded by the British frigate Surveillante, Sir Geo. P. Collier, commander, treated politely, and received from the officer the following account of a French squadron of four sail, consisting of 3 ships and a brig.

"At day light on the 13th of January fell in with three large frigates, and a man of war brig, and another ship in sight to leeward, having separated from the squadron. When within 6 or 7 miles made them out to be a French squadron in chase of Surveillante, then in lat 44. 42, long 10 33 west of Greenwich. The squadron when first seen were boarding a running ship, apparently an American, which the corvette was left with to scuttle, and soon after joined in the chase. In the evening the headmost ship being but a short distance from her consorts, hove too, an American and an English merchant ship heaving in sight, which it was supposed the French Commodore took for English men of war, did not molest them. At ten oclock the next morning, the French squadron were in sight ahead and saw them till three, at which time they were in chase of a schr. The frigates were of the largest size, and their sails quite new. They appeared to be cruising from lat, 44, to 46, and long. 11 to 15.

In a paper of the 9th is an official declaration of the members of the Queen Council, relative to the King's health. After an examination of the physicians, they declare that the state of his health is not such as to enable him to resume the personal exercise of the royal authority; that his bodily health appeared to be as good as stated in former reports——that all the physicians agree, that they think his complaint and final recovery improbable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

January 7.

Soon after three this day, the House met—The Lord Chancellor, as the organ of the Commissioners, delivered the following speech on the part of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent—*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We are commanded by his royal highness the prince Regent to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his majestys indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his majesty's early recovery which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people,

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last Reports of her Majesty the Queen's Council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensible duty of continuing to preserve for his majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal highnes has observed the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops have been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

The successful and brilliant enterprize which terminated in the surprize in Spanish Estermadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army under Lieut. Gen Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer and the troops under his command &. has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his majesty's troops and of the allies, in these various and important services you will render justice to the consummate judgement and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington in the direction of the campaign.

In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued, and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his majesty's navy on the coast.

Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people, and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius, has been immediately conducted under the direction of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry and spirit conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, Lieut Gen. Sir Samuel Achmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval force.

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East-Indies, and the colonial power of the French will have been entirely extinguished.

His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the immediate necessity of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the united kingdom.

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeak frigate occasioned, have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness has directed the estimate for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his majesty's continued indisposition.

Under this severe calamity, his Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from a reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort, with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved father and revered sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honor of the nation.

OF AMERICA.

After the Prince Regent's speech was delivered to parliament, on the 7th ult. the Earl of Shaftsbury, in the House of Lords moved an address on the occasion of the speech. In the course of his remarke, he observed,

"With respect to the pending discussions with America, they were not yet brought to a conclusion, but he was confident all means of conciliation would be resorted to, consistent with the honor and the interests of the country."

The Lord Chancellor did not like the whole of the speech.

"He protested in the strongest terms against being included in any expressions implying approbation of the past, or a pledge of perseverance in the same system which had of late been acted upon—convinced, as he was, that it was only by a total, radical abandonment of that system, that there existed any hope of safety to the country.

"He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered, when they should have been husbanded for a protracted war, of which no one could see the end. He still retained all his objections, and in their utmost force, to that policy which had inflicted a blow on the enemy that recoiled with greater execution on our own commerce and manufactures."—(Hear him, was reiterated.)

Earl Grey, speaking of the affairs of America, &c said,

"That the general system adopted had been, in fact, the source of almost all our present and impending calamities."

After some farther discussion, the address was agreed to *sine die*.

A most singular and unprecedented occurrence took place in the House of Commons.—The instant the speaker had finished the reading of the Prince Regent's speech, sir Francis Burdet started up, and after a long speech, concluded by moving an address to his Royal Highness. Lord Cochran, in another speech, seconded the motion, and the mover and seconder of the ministerial address who have uniformly obtained precedence on all former occasions, were thrown out. The order of things being thus reversed, the address prepared by Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Vyse necessarily came forward as an amendment to the address of sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis and Lord Cochran were appointed tellers, but they had only one member to count, and that was Mr. Cuthbert. Lord Jocelyn's address, or rather his amendment, was carried without a division.

During the debate in the commons, Lord Jocelyn expressed a hope, that the adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake,

"Might be the forerunner of an ultimate arrangement, for that permanent friendship between the two nations, which must equally redound to the benefit of America, as it will to the advantage of Great-Britain."

Mr. Vyse said,

"Our differences with America promised to be amicably adjusted, and at all events our sincere desire for peace was sufficiently evident from the affair of the Chesapeake."

Mr. Ponsonby observed,

"The third topic embraced by the speech appeared to him to be of yet greater importance than the contest in the Peninsula, and that topic was our relations with America. He had seen with pleasure the pacific spirit that had recently marked the communications of this government to that power—and trusting, as he did, that this pacific spirit would continue to manifest itself, and pervade the future negociations, he thought it most expedient to abstain at present from any commentary on that spirit, or remarks on the consequences which had attended it."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Percival) said,

"As to America he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place on that subject at present, and under the present circumstances of the negociation between the two countries."

The next day, Jan. 8, Mr. Whitebread observed,

"The speech contained another topic highly interesting and important, on which it was proper for the house to demand information; he meant the unfortunate unadjusted differences with the United States of America.—Last session it had fallen to his lot to deprecate in that house, that all offers of conciliation made by America were rejected by the British government, and that the greatest disrespect had been shewn by the Marquis of Wellesley to the American ambassador, Mr. Pinkney. That assertion was denied, and, and he (Mr. W.) persuaded of the fact, moved for the correspondence which passed between them; but it was refused, and the house concurred in the refusal; but the charge had not been yet rebuted. When any person on that (the opposition) side of the house ventured to predict evil consequences from the measures pursued by gentlemen on the other side, their prophecies were reviled or disregarded; but what they had always dreaded was unhappily like to come to pass, for after our differences with America had subsisted five years, and govern-

ments had resorted to every political subterfuge to avoid conciliation, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of America to come to an accommodation We had only to expect the fatal catastrophe of seeing that country leagued with France. [Cries of hear ! ! from the Opposition Benches.] America told us that the Decrees of France, which caused our Orders in Council, restricting their neutral commerce were repealed; our answer to that was a flat denial of the fact. The House, as yet, had very little information upon the subject, but when the necessary documents should be produced, Ministers would have a long account to settle, for the correspondence had already appeared in the American papers. From the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, it was evident that the obnoxious Decrees of France were repealed on the 2d of Nov. [Here Mr. Perceval said across the table, " America says so.] Mr. Whithbread then challenged the Right Hon. Gentleman to produce one instance shewing that they had not been repealed; he would call on that Minister to prove it to America, to prevent the importation to France of our colonial produce, and deprived her of the use of Peruvian bark, and desolated the Royal Exchange of London.—(Hear ! hear ! hear !)—He would call upon that Minister to prove to the Government of America, that it was unable to govern that country. From the message of the President, and the report of the committee of foreign relations, nothing but war threatened us, while our government obstinately refused to evade the tempest by timely measures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said,

" He could have no hesitation in saying, that great and very important differences existed with America, the particulars of which he must decline at present to state for obvious reasons, and in the hope, that they will be amicably removed but not from any inability to establish a good cause on the part of Great Britain. The terms offered by Britain were moderate and conciliatory, but consistent with the honor and dignity of the country. Let the House look to the conduct of Britain and France to America, as well as the conduct of America to both, and judge whether Britain had committed an unjust aggression. Should the " fatal catastrophe" of a war break out, he would not disguise that it would bring great evil upon the country, but he was persuaded that America would not be the least sufferer Whatever Gentlemen might suppose, it never was his wish to see America crushed, or ruined in her trade or her resources—on the contrary, he looked to the wealth and prosperity of that country as accessary to those of Great Britain, and that the diminution of those of one must affect those on the other. (Hear ! hear !)—From every consideration he was able to give the subject, he did not think Britain could, consistently with her undoubted rights and national honour, submit more than she did to the national honour.—America said, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed; he said they were not. (Hear ! hear ! hear !) He plainly saw in every subsequent commercial decree, that the principles were adhered to and acted upon. If America had evidence of their revocation, where was the public instrument to prove the fact? The Decree for repealing them promised only a distant revocation conditionally that England renounced her new system of blockade, by revoking her orders in Council, or America should make her flag respected—that was to go to war with England. Since that conditional repeal, however, the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repeatedly declared to be the fundamental laws of the Empire, and all neutral ships which should not conform to them were declared to be denationalized. (Hear ! hear !)—Was that a virtual revocation of them? It was not. But whenever France should revoke them, Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, but not relinquish maritime superiority, which France could not otherwise reduce.

M. *Hutchinson* said,

" He was happy to hear of a prospect of peace with America, though we had done every thing in our power to provoke her to war, relying upon our maritime superiority."

The discussion, on motion, was to be taken up again the next day.

The secretary's report of the financial and commercial state of America, which we gave yesterday, is an article of great importance, as clearly developing the effect of the system, and the means of that country. Our extracts yesterday did not, however, exhaust the New-York papers, which, in the course of the day we received up to the 5th inst. To them we now add the report of the committee, to which was referred that part of the President's message respecting foreign affairs. It breathes an hostile spirit, but is little more than an echo of the President's message, and the additional measures of defence which it proposes, are the same which were suggested in that document.—*Globe.*

Support of war measures.—We understand that the firm and steady patriot Doctor Mitchell, our representative in Congress, has written a letter to his constituents, in which he informs them that in these " awful and perilous times," he is at a loss how to act, and what measures to support; and that he wished the people to express their opinion, as it respects the war with England, which is soon to take place. This letter having fallen into the hands of some one of the white savages of our city, a meeting of the Tammany Society was called last evening to take the subject into consideration—The letter of the noble representative was read, and it was resolved, that as the Tammany Society were the people, the whole people, and every part of the people, they had a right to answer the letter, and to pledge Doctor Mitchell's constituents to the course of measures, which they should instruct him to support. They, therefore appointed a committee to draft a number of resolutions as the sense of the people of this great city and places adjacent. The resolutions were soon produced, as it is probable they came on from Washington cut and dried; they were read, passed unanimously, and ordered to be transmitted to the Doctor as rules and regulations for his future conduct. We understand they recommend immediate war with Great-Britain, unless she should repeal her orders in council, and perform such other acts as we or our " loving" friend the emperor, shall think proper to require. The members of the society pledge themselves and all the good people represented in Congress by the learned Doctor Mitchell, to support the government in this " just and necessary war" with their lives, fortunes, and every spoonful of patriotic blood they have in their veins. And if this aforesaid " just and necessary war" cannot be carried on and brought to a happy conclusion with their lives, fortunes and all their best blood, they then pledge themselves to pay the taxes recommended by Mr. Gallatin, and lately reported by the committee of ways and means. These resolutions have gone on to Washington as the sense of the people of this city. The sense of the Tammany Society, the sense of the people of New-York! or one hundred thousand souls, represented by a band of about two hundred savages! If government is to rely on the support of the Tammany Society to carry on the war against Great-Britain, the Lord have mercy on the nation. We forbear at this time giving any description of this powerful, wise, and wonderful Society; Doctor Mitchell knows it, and can appreciate its resolutions accordingly.

N. Y. Even. Post.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The Baltimore American mourns sorely, that the people of this country do not, and will not believe that the president is in earnest in his professions of going to war with Great Britain. He complains that the administration are embarrassed with this spirit of infidelity in the people; express his own opinion that the president is perfectly honest on this subject; and to settle all dispute about it, quotes the declaration of Mr. George W Campbell, a senator from Tennessee as entirely conclusive on the point.

That Mr. Madison mourns over this state of things as sincerely as the American, we have no manner of doubt.—That he is embarrassed with it we firmly believe. It is always embarrassing to a man even in the common walks of life, when he has lost his character among his neighbors for veracity.—Such men frequently get along tolerably well for a while; but at length when they are found out, their declarations stand for nothing, their word is not credited, and they are embarrassed, and perplexed, and then they mourn, not because they are not honest, but because their true characters are discovered. Mr. Jefferson lived and prospered, on this bug bear of war with Great Britain as much as on any, and perhaps all his other tricks put together; and he certainly had enough of them, Mr Madsson attempted to carry on the same trade he had served a faithful apprenticeship, and he doubtless considered it a matter of course, that those who had swallowed every thing that Mr. Jefferson had pleased to feed them with, would not choke at the same kind of diet from his hand. Fortunately he reckoned without his host—the stale artifice is at length seen through, the terror has vanished, and is succeeded by sneers and contempt, and he and his news-papers may whine and sob till their hearts break but they will not be able to excite the fever again. It will be time enough to be afraid of war, when war comes. But we are much mistaken, if the people of Canada, will feel much alarm, until they find some other *Commander in Chief than Henry Dearborn.*

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday, after refusing, by a majority of three votes, to concur in that part of the report of the committee of Ways and Means which goes to lay a tax on imported Salt. It gives us pain to say, that much difference of opinion prevails in the House on the subject now before them. War out of the question, we should have been as much opposed to taxes as any one; but when war measures have been resorted to, and expenses incurred we cannot see how those, who have been their warmest advocates, can reconcile with consistency a refusal to provide the ways and means for carrying them into effect. We cannot therefore conceal our surprize and regret at having seen a principal feature of a system, the result of the closest investigation and maturest reflection, rejected—rejected almost before its bearing was considered. The argument of unequal operation will apply as well to any other tax as to this, and will if suffered to predominate, as certainly defeat every tax proposed by the financial committee.

The most favorable view which can be taken of this subject is, that the indisposition to vote the neccessary taxes results from the laudable determination to make them contemporary with the war, to have no existence till it is commenced, and so cease when it is concluded. It is perhaps from this cause, combined with the fear of " alarming the people" by the rumor of taxes, that so many are opposed to the discussion and adoption of the proposed system. Taxes, it is said, are not palatable to the people. They cannot be less so, we reply, than war—and having determined the greater question by authorising the creation of a vast military force, shall we shrink from the comparatively unimportant question of taxation, to an amount sufficient to pay the interest of the loans necessary to support it? The people are, we believe, much less afraid of taxation than their Representatives, and will meet with cheerfulness the cost of a war undertaken for the support of their national rights; a cost for which their pockets are not to be taxed until a war shall actually commence

Let us however, hope for the best, and trust to the patriotism and wisdom of the Representatives of the People to substitute for the rejected item some object of taxation which will produce an equal revenue, in a manner less obnoxious to their feelings. If such should be the consequence of yesterday's decision, we need not say that we shall sincerely rejoice in it.

(Nat. Int.)

From the National Intelligencer.

I have examined and considered the foregoing proceeding of the general Court Martial, held at Fredericktown for the trial of Brigadier general James Wilkinson—and although I have observed in those proceedings, with regret, that there are instances in the conduct of the court, as well as of the officer on trial, which are evidently and justly objectionable, his acquittal of the several charges exhibited against him, is approved, and his sword is accordingly ordered to be restored.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
Feb. 14, 2812.

On the above, the Baltimore Whig has the following remarks :—

NOTE—On Mr. Madison's curious " *Pragmatic sanction*" of the court martial's decision,

Never was a sentence approved with so hard a grace. The president deals censure, even when cogent testimony *extorts* an acknowledgement of the persecuted Wilkinson !—Was this " ungracious" *manner* mant to console Randolph, Clark, Power, Eustis, Billy Simmons, and similar *worthies*, for the *matter* of it! Was it intended particularly, to throw a veil over the intriguing and dishonorable conduct of the secretary at war,—connived at (it 'seems') by the president himself?

Gen. Wilkinson executed the peremptory orders of the secretary, in removing the troops up the Mississippi which cost many lives—this obedience was charged as a crime; the general defends his conduct by the secretary's dispatches. points out errors, exposes incompetency, and unmasks a chain of turpitude.——These instances, Mr. Madison observes " with regret !"

When the public shall have read the general's defence, we venture to say, they will consider Mr. Madison's mode of confirmation very extraordinary.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

We understand that there has been no public official act done in France in relation of our affairs. If matters are no better, they are no worse. Upon this subject we must wait with patience for official promulgation, which may be expected in a few day.

It is said and believed in France, that a rupture between that nation and Russia will shortly take place;—but upon what grounds we have not been able to perceive in our French papers. We however observe that efficient means had been taken to recruit the French armies. The conservative senate, at the instance of the emperor passed a decree on the 20th December, putting one hundred and twenty thousand men of the conscription of 1812, at the disposal of the minister of war, and measures were taken for their junction with the armies.

A most dreadful gale of wind happened about the last of December, which is thus noticed under the Amsterdam head of the 28th of December.

" A convoy of 230 sail escorted by two ships of the line and three English frigates, has encountered a dreadfull storm on our coasts. The Hero 74, with a compliment of 680 men, is entirely lost. Two other 74's have appeared off Egmont up Zee; they appeared to be in a dangerous situation.

New-Orleans Feb. 5.—There was a report in town the day before yesterday that an action had taken place westward of the Balize, between a French privateer and one of our gun-boats; we cannot however, trace it to any authentic source.

Mr G. Deblois, passenger in the brig Roxana, Capt. Snow, from Havanna reports that on the 12th ultimo, a fleet of transports, under convoy of a Spanish 74 (the Asia,) arrived there with 1500 troops from Cadiz, under command of don Thomas O'Connolly (an Irishman) of which 626 remained at Havanna, and the residue sailed for La Vera Cruz, on the 18th inst.—It was under stood that 5 or 6000 more troops were on their way from old Spain, destined for La Vera Cruz.

The grand jury of the United States for the district court of Orleans, have presented on the 31st of Jan. last several serious subjects of complaints against the fiting out of privateers and arming vessels in our ports and against the smugling of various merchandize. They have concluded their presentment by making some judicious observations on the manner in which the sick seamen of the United States are treated in the hospital provided for them.

A small schooner, which had attreated the suspicions of the grand jury as being under circumstances of privateering, has been stopped by the brig Syren, 8 leagues below the city, and brought to the port.—About 20 or 30 men were crouded on board of this very small vessel, which had no kind of cargo.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 27.

Great perplexity and distress in the big wigwam to-day.

I will give you the substance of what has been said, or rather an outline.

Mr. Fisk rose: as soon as the house proceeded to the order of the day, the resolutions for laying taxes on the dear people, to support a war against Canada; and moved indefinitely to postpone the whole subject of direct taxes, internal taxes, additional duties, &c.

Mr. Fisk. The people won't like it: they'll be alarmed. Perhaps we shall not go to war, and of course not need them, and in that case what a pity would it be to frighten them and get their ill will.

Mr. Porter. I am of the same mind. Taxes without war will be very apt to excite their honest prejudices. If war cannot be avoided we must resort to these taxes; but there is no necessity for pressing the subject at present

Mr. Troup. Let us Mr. Speaker have the ayes and noes.

Mr. Seybert. If we indefinitely postpone, can the subject be called up again this session?

Mr. Speaker. No, not regularly, but you know there are ways of evading this rule.

Mr. Fisk. On the whole I will amend my motion I move to postpone the consideration of these resolutions to the first of April. [A general smile; so many thinking of their own peculiar day.]

Mr. Smilie. What a sound will this have. What will folks say t'other side of the water? A proceeding this, would be such as I never read on nor heard on. Why, we should be the laughing stock of all Europe; a byeword for all the nations of the earth. Afraid of alarming the people!—— Humph; but a few days ago these same gentlefolks who now wish to postpone, told us the spirit of the people was up to the war point, the top notch; and now we are told not to alarm them. If they don't want to fight, let them tell us so; but let us not flinch They don't expect war without taxes. Let us shew them, and if the people say nay, it will then be full time to paddle back. We can't fight upon tick. We must have money. We shall run upon credit as it is, for one year; and if these taxes are not put in operation before we rise, we shall have to get trusted two years to carry on the war; that is if our credit is sufficient; which it will not be, if we have no pledge and make no preparations for payment.

Mr. Troup. Will there never be an end to this temporising disposition? There was enough of it in the last Congress, but I had hoped it was to vex us no more. It is ruining the country. Of what service has it been—Embargo, non-intercourse, or some such device, have been too long our expedients, our excuses for want of national spirit—We must be cuffed and kicked, but we can't fight because we have a sprain in the ankle—vertigo of the brain—fit of the gout, or some such thing. Our very character as a nation is sunk almost without the power of redemption, and I fear no efforts will be made to raise it. Bonaparte has told us to our teeth, that we are a good-for-nothing trifling set of fellows, without spirit or honor: and Britain shows in what contempt she hold's us, by being almost totally indifferent to our hatred or friendship. She, though fighting alone all the world almost, and more distressed than ever before, slights the friendship of eight millions of people (black and white he should have said.)

I am so angry and grieved, Mr. Speaker, that I will not trust myself to say more lest something escape me that would not comport with the dignity of the house.

Mr. Fisk. What makes you all in such a delish hurry about laying taxes —you'll be sorry for it hereafter— Let us be sure that we want them before we say another word about them. Let us not suppose the extreme resort inevitable; nor tell the people so— Supposing we are a doctor, and the people a sick man, or a little unwell. We feel his pulse. How ridiculous would it be for us to tell him he must die, and advise him, while there are a thousand necessaries to be attended to, before he does any thing else to send for an undertaker, and get his coffin. That Smilie yesterday should vote would vote against all taxes if this would not let alone his whiskey— Thus he would do worse than you, home, stop all the means of war at once. I wonder what has got into the creature to be so very hot for war to day

Mr. Calhoun. Why hadn't you wit enough to stop this tax business before you began it? It is now too late. The Committee of the whole have sanctioned the taxes: it has gone abroad, you can't make it worse by perseverance——The newspapers will be full of them; the mercenary ones I mean. No; if you wish to please the people, go on as they have told you, and as you have commenced. If you do not, they will know you are only in fun, and as to war it is all a joke. How like fools you'd look to stop now. For shame, for shame.

My. Widgery. I don't like the system altogether. You might have a better,—You can't get a copper into the treasury by way of revenue if you clap on this 100 per cent: I can prove it. Do you think any merchant will be such a fool as to pay the amount of one third of his cargo for duties? Not he. I do not like what Smilie said yesterday. He can't bear to have his property touched. He would put ten times as heavy a tax on some articles of drink, but if two cents a gallon are put on his whiskey, he rumples his back and says the rest may go to the ——, he'll not vote for one of them. The Lord deliver us from such patriotism as this.

Mr. Speaker. The question is on postponing.

Mr. Widgery. Is it out of order to argue in favour of postponing by shewing the impropriety of some of the taxes If it is, I'll only thank you for letting me keep out of order so long, and sit down.

Mr. Cheves. It will take about two months to settle these taxes: let us be about it: there is no time to be wasted: let us have no hesitation, I would rather retreat at once.

Mr. Smilie. I did not oppose the whiskey tax, but the mode of collecting it. You seem to talk as if I had no property in the whisky, and nothing else to drink—I hope there will be no postponing: I shall conclude that there is at once an end to all thots of war if we hesitate now.

Mr. Porter. I tell you you'd better not run too fast: there are bills enough and necessary for war too, the Quarter Master General's and others, that we can attend to first, and take up the taxes when absolutely necessary.

Mr. Fisk. You make such a press about postponing till a more *appropriate* day, that I'll alter my motion—postpone till Monday week.

I do not give you exactly the language, but this is the substance of most of this day's debate. The yeas and nays were taken on postponing and were yeas 34—nays 93.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 22.

It is said that Dr. *Logan* was the person who declared that the French Directory in '98 did actually contemplate sending a military force to this country. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Stanford mentioned this fact in Congress several weeks ago, but refused to give his authority for the statement. It will also be recollected that Mr. Stanford was opposed to the war against France in '98, and that he is opposed to the war against England now, on the ground that we had *more* cause for war then than we have now. His conduct on the present occasion is marked by a consistency seldom found among the disciples of democracy. The views of Mr. S. appear to be those of a man who wishes to support his country's tranquility and happiness.

Mr. Porter was rather unfortunate in his resolution for authorizing the president to "engage" another military force of 50,000 men. He spoke, and no man answered, except by yea and nay. Some people think he could not have been *serious* in that proposition, although he had four dozen followers in our great Sanhedrim. It is possible, however, that Mr. Porter may be anxious to convince his constituents that he is earnestly *looking towards Canada.*

In Senate yesterday, the navy bill sent from the House of Representatives, was postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. Lloyd offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the pay and rations of each officer and midshipman respectively in the Navy of the U. S.

From the Baltimore Fed. Rep. Feb. 27

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

Mr. Miflin, a respectable and intelligent gentleman who arived a day or two ago from Cadiz, whence he sail-

ed about the 16th January, states that the scarcaty of provisions was so great in Spain, that the French armies would be compelled to avacuate the country.

Mr. Bell of Philadelphia, an equally respectable gentleman, who arrived from France in the Constitution Frigate, confirms the above. We understand that he was privately informed by a person of note in Paris, that there was a famine in Spain, but that no person in France is permitted to speak of Spanish affairs.

The legislature of upper Canada met on the third inst. A speech was delivered by commission, by J. Brock, Esqr. He complains of the United States, and recommends the addoption of measures to defeat the hostile intentions of our standing army.

In the answer to this speech it is observed, that cold reflects, and the dictates of justice and sound policy, may yet prevent the United states from commencing hostilities.—They are right—Our late warhawks at Washington, are now as cold as a cucumber.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 3.

The House of Representatives have reconsidered their vote of Friday last, and reversed the decision against the Salt Tax, by a majority of twelve votes, as will be more particularly seen in the proceedings of yesterday.

We congratulate the nation on the manly spirit of conciliation manifested by those who have made a sacrifice of their individual prejudices at the shrine of the general good. In preference to encouraging that collision of sentiment and irritation of feeling to which the rejection of a part of the financial report appeared likely to give rise, and which threatened the destruction of the whole system, several of those who are from local feeling opposed to that tax gave their votes to reinstate it.

The hopes of opposition are once more defeated, as we trust they ever will be, when their success would accomplish the prostration of the national character.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 13, 1812.

The following is an extract of a letter from Detroit, dated

February 10, 1812.

"The known connection between the British governor and our savage neighbours, creates serious apprehensions in the minds of every reflecting person *in this* place. Within this week past, a deputation of six or seven Wiandot Indians from Brownstown, set off for the Prophet's camp on the Wabash. Report says, they are deputed by Elliot, the Indian agent at Malden Many of the old French settlers amongst us, with whom I have had interviews, are decidedly of opinion, that the Indians in our neighbourhood will generally attach themselves to the Prophet and his measures, and that we have no time to lose in our preparations for defence. These sentiments are not predicated upon war with England. What will be our situation should war with that country be declared? The Indians in this quarter make no stir and it is only from the Canadians, whom they consider in their interest, that you can discover their intentions. You must be well aware, that unless aided by troops from abroad, an attack either from the Indians or English, united or alone, will prove fatal both to our private interest and that of the public. The British are now building another armed vessel at Malden. The force is not known, but supposed larger than any one upon these waters."

We have understood that a detachment of the regular troops of the U. States are to be forthwith put in motion for the quarter in which these alarms prevail, which will doubtless tend to quiet them.—*Nat. Intel.*

Copy of a letter from Gov. Edwards to Gov. Scott, of Kentucky.

Llvirade, Randolph county, Illinois Territory, February 18, 1812.

SIR,—Governor Howard and myself have recently received information from various quarters, which convinces both of us that formidable combinations of the savages will very shortly attack the frontiers of this and Louisiana territory. Under these circumstances, I shall wish (if it shall eventually appear to be necessary) to raise some volunteers in the southern parts of the state of Kentucky, provided the measure meets your approbation, and which I most respectfully solicit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

His Excellency Gov. Scott.

Perhaps there never was seen a set of men who acted so diametrically opposite to the warnings of prudence and the lessons of experience, as our Pennsylvania legislature have done in regard to the late bank of the United States. A stranger would scarcely credit the degree of ignorance and prejudice that pervades not only your tavern politicians and town meeting orators, but the assembled legislators of the state. They implicity believe the assertion of the Aurora that the whole of the stock is owned in G. Britain and that the dividends are sent thither in specie. Numbers of them are as ignorant of the process of banking as the savages of the forest. No wonder therefore the offers of the stockholders, which if accepted, would have raised the value of property in the western part of the state fifty per cent, were rejected. Admitting that there are 100,000 families in Pennsylvania and that the money offered for a charter, were equally distributed throughout the state, each family would have received ten dollars—a sum not to be sourned at these hard times Here we do not reckon the immense advantages which every individual would have derived from bringing 500,000 of dollars into rapid and general circulatoin.

On the 2d of January, the Spanish frigate Ciencia, arrived at Cadiz from Lima, with four millions of dollars.—She left the British 74 Bulwark, Capt. Fleming, at Lima, taking in specie for Cadiz. The Ciencia brings the most flattering accounts from Peru—Perfect tranquillity existed, and the inhabitants displayed the greatest patriotism and attachment to the mother country. Amazing voluntary contributions had been raised for the support of the war in the Peninsula.—*Pol. Register.*

FRIENDLY HINTS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Education and morality are acknowledged to be highly important by all the civilized part of the world——and whatever tends to promote these objects, tends to do good to the community at large.

There is a great diversity of opinions respecting the best methods of promoting these objects. The writer begs leave to show his opinion also, and relate some of the reasons for thinking as here stated.

The subscriber, for more than four years, has been constantly engaged in the business of a missionary and moral instructor; and has annually performed a circuit of several thousand miles; of course, has had great opportunity to see the experiments and improvements which are making respecting education and morality.

From the judgment of the best informed, and from repeated experiments which he has made, he can state with confidence, that well chosen libraries put under good regulations, have been found extensively useful, in the cause of science and morality.

Juvenile libraries are more extensively useful than others; for children and youth have the most time to read; and their time is of little importance for any thing else; therefore, all parents and guardians of youth will do well to exert themselves, as far as possible, to cultivate a taste for reading; and for reading *good books*, such as are calculated to *improve* and *reform*, as well as to *entertain*. Hence, we see the great importance of exercising care in selecting the best books for family or social libraries.

As parents, in general, cannot make it convenient to purchase so large an assortment of books as may be necessary for their children to read; therefore we see it, to be important, that towns and settlements should unite in establishing libraries and forming rules and regulations for the rising generation.

That all teachers, parents and guardians of youth, may employ their influence and open their treasuries towards establishing the best regulations, and furnishing the most suitable means of assisting the youth, is the sincere desire of the public's humble servant.

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

N. B. Perhaps it has been thought that some books, which were sent to this country for distribution last year, were not selected with care. When its known that those books were given by different denominations, and the subscriber depended upon another person to examine them, he will be exculhated, or freed from blame, in view of the candia.

T OSGOOD.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts President of the several Courts of Common pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district. John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th of March, 1812, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1812.

Patterson & Hopkins,

Have just received from Chambersburgh, and have for Sale at their Bookstore, corner of Wood and Fourth-streets, Pittsburgh, a quantity of

Fullers' Press Boards,

of the best quality. March 12, 1812.

MISSISSIPPI TRADER.

THE following polite and highly interesting letter has been communicated to the Editors of the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, by Mr. Jas Smith. Copies of the corrections can be had by those who are already furnished with the Navigator, gratis, by calling at the Bookstore of CRAMER. SPEAR & EICHBAUM, Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

Mississippi River, Natchez, February 18, 1812.

Messrs. Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, Printers, Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen,

Your being editors of that useful guide, the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, induces me, for the sake of the western country traders to inform you as early as in my power the wonderful changes for the worse in some parts of the Mississippi river, occasioned by the dreadful earthquake which happened on the morning of the 16th of December last, and which has continued to shake almost every day since. As to its effects on the river I found but little from the mouth of Ohio to New-Madrid, from which place to the Chickesaw Bluffs, or Fort Pickering, the face of the river is wholly changed, particularly from Island No. 30, to Island No. 40; (*see page* 185) this part of the river burst and shook up hundreds of great trees from the bottom, and what is most singular they are all turned roots upwards and standing up stream in the best channel and swiftest water, and nothing but the greatest exertions of the boatmen can save them from destruction in passing those places. I should advise all those concerned to be particular in approaching Island No. 32, where you must warp through a great number, and when past them, bear well over from the next right hand point for fear of being drawn into the right schute of Flour Island, Island 33, which I should advise against, as that pass is become very dangerous unless in very high water. Two boats from Little Beaver are lately lost, and several much injured in that pass this season. Boats should hug the left shore where there is but few sawyers, and good water and fine landing on the lower point of the island, from there the next dangerous place is the Devil's Race Ground, Island No. 36, (*page* 187.) Here I would advise boats never to pass to the left of the island and by all means to keep close to the right hand point, and then close round the sandbar as the lower end of the schute is very dangerous and the gaps so narrow that boats can scarcely pass without being dashed on some of the snags, and should you strike one you can scarcely extricate yourself before you receive some injury. From this scene you have barely time to breathe and refresh, before you arrive at the Devil's Elbow, alias the Devil's Hackle, Islands No 38 and 39, (*p.* 185) by far the worst of all; in approaching this schute you must hug close round the left hand point until you come in sight of the sand bar whose head has the appearance of an old field full of trees, then pull for the island to keep clear of these, and pass through a small schute, leaving all the island sawyers to the right, and take care not to get too near them, for should you strike the current is so rapid it will be with great difficulty you will be able to save, your boat and cargo.

I shall advise all those descending the river not to take the right hand of Island No 38, as it appears entirely choked up with drift and rafts of sawyers. When through these bad places the worst is over, only fuller of snags, but mind well the directions in the Navigator and there will be no danger. Run the Grand Cut-off No. 55, (*p.* 192) in all stages of the water, and hug close the right hand point, this pass is good. Take the left of St. Francis No. 59, left of No. 62, right of large sand bar and Island No. 63, and right of No. 76, in all the different stages of the water. All these channels are much the best and safest. Should this be the means of saving one boat load of provisions to an industrious citizen, how amply shall I feel rewarded for noting this, whilst with gratitude I acknowledge the obligation we as boatmen are under to you for your useful guide, that excellent work the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, much to be valued for its accuracy and geographical account of this immense country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your sincere friend and humble servant. JAMES SMITH.

Editors of Newspapers will do a service to the Mississippi trader by giving this a few insertions, particularly those papers adjacent to the rivers Ohio and Mississippi

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber forwarns all persons from trusting his wife Rosina on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.

JOSEPH KIENA.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1812.

WHEREAS Isaac Mears, manager for Isaac Wilson & Co. at the Brighton Iron Works, has acted improperly, and as an unfaithful agent, and has sold Mr. Anthony Beelen, of this place, a quantity of pig metal, the property of the said Isaac Wilson & Co. and taken from Mr. Beelen two notes in payment in his own name, dated on the 20th of last month, each for 301 dollars 87 1-2 cents—one payable in 60 days after date, and the other in 120 days. This is therefore to give notice to all persons, not to take a transfer or have any thing to do with said notes, as an arrangement has been made with Mr. Beelen for not paying them.

ISAAC GREGG, } *Two of the*
JER. BARKER, } *above firm.*

Pittsburgh, 10th March, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the following property, to wit.

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of Little Sewickly, Ohio township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet—about thirty acres cleared and under fences, with a Grist and Saw mill thereon erected, a dwelling house and stable Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Rowland at the suit of Daniel Leet.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a Grist and Saw mill, a dwelling house; stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Little.

As also the undivided half of two lots of ground in the town of M'Keesport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on which is built a small cabbin Taken in execution as the property of William Clutter, at the suit of James Heron.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff

March 10 3t.

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully reminded that Mr Thos. Davis, in 4th street, between Wood and Market has taken into his care a small circulating library, for the benefit of the children and youth of this town and vicinity Terms of access this library will be made easy to all, but especially to such as will abstain from immorality of every kind, and read a portion of the Scriptures every day. Mr. Davis will keep on hand an assortment of entertaining pieces for children, and some tracts and instructive papers designed for the amusement and improvement of all classes of the community. Some of these tracts and papers will be given gratis; others exchanged for cash, rags, or any thing which printers or book binders will take towards furnishing more books to be disposed of in the same manner.

Pittsburgh March 10, 1812.

FORT FAYETTE,

FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

EVERY able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 35 years, who shall be recruited for the Army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, he will be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay*, and *one hundred and sixty acres of land*; and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.

H. JOHNSON,

Lieut. Commandant.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS,

Franklin Head Bookstore, Market between Front and Second Streets,

Have just received, a few copies of the

VISION OF DON RODERICK,

A POEM.

By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

To which is added,

AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq

(Price 62 1-2 Cents)

Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechism, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1812.

TO BE RENTED,

ON PERPETUAL LEASE.

NINE LOTS on Liberty Street, 25 feet in front and 190 feet back, with the convenience of three feet alleys between One corner Lot on Sixth and Liberty Streets, having two fronts. Two Lots on Sixth Street, and Six Lots on Virgin Alley. These Lots are laid off in the square of ground opposite Doctor Bedford's Also Four Lots on the opposite side of Liberty Street, 30 feet in front, and 112 feet back, to a 16 feet alley, and Four Lots on Penn Street, of equal size, and extending back to said alley.

From the width of Liberty Street, and the situation of the Lots being so handsome and promising, it is presumed, so fair an opportunity will seldom occur in the borough, for men of business to fix themselves permanently in such eligible situations.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1812.

BRICKMAKERS—ATTEND

THE proprietors of "*The Town of Columbus,*" (now the permanent seat of Government of the State of Ohio) will contract with experienced workmen for the making of

One Million of Brick,

during the ensuing summer. None need apply who cannot immediately go on with the work The proprietors will attend at Franklinton, in said state, on the first Monday of April next, to receive proposals.

By order of the proprietors,

A M'LAUGHLIN.

February 26, 1812.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to the Electors within the Borough of Pittsburgh, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in said Borough, on SATURDAY the 21st day of MARCH, inst, when and where they will elect,

One person as Burgess,
Thirteen persons as Town Council,
One person as High Constable,
Three persons as Auditors, and
Two persons as Overseers of the Poor.

JAMES IRWIN, } *Overseers of*
JOHN SMITH, } *the Poor.*

March 3, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to decline business, proposes to expose to Sale, at the Sign of the Bear, on *WEDNESDAY* the 18th instant, a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of sixty days will be given for all purchases above ten dollars, on approved notes; prompt payment will be required for all purchases under ten dollars.

SAMUEL PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE store of the subscriber was robbed on the night of Friday, February the 28th, of the following articles, to wit:—

Hand saws, tenon, do and dove tail do 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks, 3 wards, 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks 2 wards—shouldered brad awls—a quantity of cast steel chisels, firmers—brass quadrants—brass common handles for drawers—brass common knobs for drawers—brass screw rings; brass escutcheons—brass butt hinges—hand-saw files—screws of different sorts—table hinges, 1 and 3-4 inches—one paper of box rules—patent drawer locks with two keys each—iron and brass chest case locks of different sorts—one card of mad saws; and a variety of other articles not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the thief and property; and TWENTY FIVE dollars to any one who may secure the thief alone

JAMES PATTERSON,

Lock-smith.

Pittsburgh, Wood street, March 10. 3t.

☞ It is hoped that the printers of the neighboring towns will notice this, in order to procure a detection of the villainy.

WOOLLEN WEAVING.

CHARLES CRAIG,

Living within three-quarters of a mile of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, near the Pipe Factory, and between Andrew Watson, Esq. and Mr. Justin's.

PROPOSES, from the first of April next, to weave Woollen Cloth from five to ten quarters wide; also, Blankets at full breadth, Flannels, &c. and hopes from his knowledge and practise in that business he will be able to please all those who will favour him with their custom.

It is not only a great satisfaction to have work well done, but also to exceed the breadth commonly wove in this part of the country.

March 5, 1812.

Allegheny County, ss.

TO ELEANOR ANN FLETCHER.

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of an alias subpoena, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, and to me directed, you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper person, before the honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, on the first Monday of April next; then and there to answer the libel of your husband, Joseph Fletcher, praying to be divorced from the bands of matrimony.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, March 3, 1812.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ON the petition of Henry Bollinger, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Monday the sixth day of April next; that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth," and "Pittsburgh Gazette." By the court.

Attest, E PENTLAND, Proth'y

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give notice to my creditors to attend, if they please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY BOLINGER.

March 3, 1812 3t.

NOTICE.

JOHN ALLDRIDGE, a boy of colour, is my indented servant—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with him at their peril.

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Alleghen county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Barknolder and Christina his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generl plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part dated the 10th day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L, page 12, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1812

THE SUBSCRIBER

PRESENTS his respects to the people of Pittsburgh, to acquaint them that since his return from Ireland, he has resumed his former line of Tuition. English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

He lives in Fifth Street, at the late Doctor Richardson's, where he will receive their commands until the first week in April, when he proposes removing to Ferry Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

THOMAS ABRAHAM

Pittsburgh, 25th February, 1812

STRAY HORSE

WAS taken up at the Point Brewery, a stray Horse, about 13 hands high, of a dark bay or brown colour, has saddle marks, supposed to be 9 years old — The above Horse has been living on hops and grains about the Brewery, in company with mares belonging to Andrew Wollock and William Deal, sen. since last June. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, February 25, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel will still be given for good Wheat.

THE PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the PIONEER are informed, that the first number is now ready for delivery.

Subscription papers are still open at the several Bookstores in the Western Country, where those who have not yet subscribed, may have an opportunity to patronize the work, and receive their numbers from the commencement.

Subscribers in Pittsburgh, who may not be regularly served, will please call for their numbers at Messrs PATTERSON & HOPKINS' Bookstore, and leave their address, that regularity may be observed in future.

Pittsburgh, *Feb* 27, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Bruce creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

FOR SALE,

10,000 lbs Spanish Sole Leather, of the first quality; also, all kinds of Upper Leather, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, at the south west corner of the Diamond, near Mr. M'Clurg's Store, by

WILLIAM JACK, *Currier.*

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1812.

N. B. An Apprentice will be taken to the Currying business.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second floor from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom — Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Harris Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percy counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill, a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects — A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a soverein remedy at one application.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion —removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels

New rice in tierces

Old Jamaica rum in barrels

Holland gin in do

Country gin of excellent quality in do.

Cogniac brandy

Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 9th inst. an apprentice to the Printing business named GILBERT LOWE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, good faced, dark complexion, and short black hair. Has a large scar on his right hand. Had on and took with him, a blue cassimer coat with cross barred gilt buttons, a blue coattee with plain gilt buttons, two pair of blue pantaloons, a dark striped swansdown jacket, a brown and white striped tollinet ditto, a castor hat nearly new, two pair of shoes, three or four shirts, etc. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Lancaster, February 10, 1812.

N. B It is supposed that Gilbert has shaped his course to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of going down the Ohio.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next

The Tavern and Ferry Stand,

being the Lower Ferry in Pittsburgh, now occupied by William John Dobbin, and known by the name of Jones's Lower Ferry; also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the same, and fronting the river, well calculated for a Boat Yard. For terms apply to

JAMES JONES.

February 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science. Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdi

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.

January 30, 1812.